

E. P.

Doc. No. 219P (43)

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Br. Ex. 70

THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ARITA)
TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW)

(Translation)

No 102, American I

(TOKYO,) November 18, 1938.

It is the firm conviction of the Japanese Government
that now, at a time of the continuing development of new
conditions in East Asia an attempt to apply to present
and future conditions without any changes of concepts
and principles which were applicable to conditions
prevailing before the present incident does not in any
way contribute to the solution of immediate issues and
further does not in the least promote the firm establish-
ment of enduring peace in East Asia.

HACHIRO ARITA

Foreign Relations I, p. 797 at 800.

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Page 1

Br. Ex. 111

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED
STATES AsiATIC FLEET (YARNELL) TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

(SHANGHAI,) December 26, 1937
(Received 7 a.m.)

.....
"Shanghai, China, 24 December, 1937.

My Dear General: As a result of the hostilities that have been carried on in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley for the past four months there has arisen a situation that has become critical for the population and the neutral business interests which sustained the life of the city.

.....
The Japanese Government has officially and repeatedly stated that it will respect foreign rights and properties in China. The restrictions that were placed into effect at the beginning of hostilities and still govern, regardless of statements to the contrary, lead one to doubt the sincerity of the above statement.

.....
Commercial firms are restricted or entirely prevented from carrying on their normal operations in industrial and warehouse areas, such as Yangtzepoo, Point Island, and Footung. A great apartment house stands empty within a stone's throw of Garden Bridge.

Residents are not allowed free access to their homes in residential areas such as Hongkow and the Settlement roads north and west of the International Settlement, except under such onerous restrictions as to make living in those areas impossible.

Actual fighting ceased in the Hongkow and Chapei areas nearly two months ago but the restrictions still continue.

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It is known that looting of properties in Hongkew, Yangtzepoo, and the residential areas west of the city has taken place, yet owners are denied the right to occupy their properties or place proper guards over them.

I am inclosing copies of memoranda from the American, British, French, and Italian representatives in Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Council, which show the extent to which the intolerable conditions I have before pointed out prevail. These lists give many instances of neutral vessels seized without any warning or right other than of armed force, of denial of owners to their lawful property, of looting, denial of owners to enter their own homes and so on. These lists merit very serious consideration.

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Foreign Relations I, pp. 758-759

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第三回(192-2)/ GENE / 100

日本外務大臣(桂太郎)、外政會議

(板書)

第一二三回

栗原平子

一九二年(昭和六年)六月四日

閣下，在昆明本國會事，及總理報告聞。聞，即通旨
中正府，即一二一事件(昭和十六年)一月二十日，由本艦行駛
之海面，廣北東北之邊境中，一彈，擊中總理館，
百八十附近。當下，即同領事官，達少將，林，處處動，此
石虎空爆彈，破底而飛散，飛散也。同連物，應以
船，並備，頭列，房室一戶，匪等，傳呼，事在手，實也
也。

特，重申前，聞，即一二一事件，即一九二
年(昭和十三年)一月二十日，總理，於日本國，他總理，於日本
國領事館，深處，行，下，總理，通，總理，實，兩
行，有，為，於，大，國，領，事，同，也，日本，不，便，使，總，理，改，事
事，更，三，日本，首，而，說，通，知，通，半，總，半，總，事，事，改，事
十，次，本，國，總，事，事，于，順，下，事。

(外事關係一 100)

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more

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Br. Ex. 131

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY⁹¹

Recent Cases of Interference with American Rights and Interests
in Japan and in Japanese-Occupied Areas of China

Information received by the Department of State from
American diplomatic and consular offices in Japan and in
Japanese-occupied areas of China indicates that the Japanese
authorities and Japanese-sponsored authorities have recently
undertaken widespread and expanding activities of an arbitrary
nature against American official establishments, American officials,
and American rights and interests.

• • • • •

Foreign Relations I, p. 908.

Footnote:

⁹¹ Handled to the Japanese Ambassador (NOMUR.) by the Secretary of State
August 13, 1941.

國務ハヨリ日本大使領宛(武昌) (廿九二)

日本國内及支那國内日本占領地域ニ於ケルアメリ
カノ督収妨害ニ關スル事近ノ件

日本國内及支那國内日本占領地域ニ於ケルアメリ
カ外交官署及領事館ヨリ國務省宛ノ報告ニ依レバ
日本官憲及日本政府後援ノ官憲ハ無事アメリカ官
員槍撃、アメリカ官吏及アメリカノ督収ニ對シ志
臂ニ直ル行動ヲ開倣ニトリ來ツテ屢ハトノ事ヲ示
シテ居ル。

外國關係(書類) 一九〇八頁

註一九一、右書翰ハ一九〇一年ノ明治十六年/
八月十三日國務長官ヨリ日本大使(時村)ヘ手
交セルモノナリ

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Br. Ex. 33

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TELEGRAM
THE AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (CREW) TO THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

TOKYO, May 3, 1933--noon.
(Received May 3--2:10 a.m.)

89. Last week the correspondent of the New York Times cabled to his paper a statement made to him by Komai, Privy Councillor of Manchukuo, that Manchukuo would apply the principle of the open door only to those countries which recognized Manchukuo's independence. On the following day Byas cabled to his paper a statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Office to the effect that Komai possessed no influence or authority and that the Japanese Government would never countenance any violations of the open-door principles which she regards as basic in the Far East.

In view of the adverse publicity which has occurred abroad, the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs today authorized me to inform my Government officially that Komai spoke without authority and that the principle of the open door in Manchukuo would be strictly maintained.

CREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 119-120

DOD 219 P (37)

駐日大使(公使) / GREY / 三國務卿宣傳之報

中華民國三十一年二月三日
(二月三日十時三十分 電信)

公使 著總理商討文、通信員以其新用報為一
滿洲國極密照會，鴻書之件為甚此聲明書。電
報文：八滿門事請詳悉，以正所為此諸事對于
新用報云其用報之其別立日本之 BYAS /
報新用報外務省代辦官條子為正此聲明書。電送
之者：此依八點半滿力又據麻布有矣日本政府、
極密。據此合本原則上旨微也門戶用報言此如何
傳聞之法。此意請勿為。非不正題旨下。
國語海外一起此對新論二類、外務次官八合命令
余、該府二司司長二司司長：惟咸不外流言也。此
滿門戶用報言此：嚴密。鑑存此。此之二司司長
于該政府通知為大不外合余奉此也。

此此

外人用報第三卷 二九二二六

Doc. No. 210^b (72)

Br. Ex. 104

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (CREW) TO THE
JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MITSUOKA)

Excerpt.

No. 1738

TOKYO, February 4, 1941.

EXCELENCY: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that according to a report received from the American Consulate at Kunming, during the widespread bombing of that city by Japanese planes on January 29, 1941, one bomb dropped only a little over two hundred yards from the American Consulate. The Consulate buildings were severely shaken, and rocks, dirt, and bomb fragments thrown into the compound. Windows in the buildings were blown open, objects toppled, and the door frame in the living room was shaken so badly as to make repairs necessary.

Your Excellency's attention is invited to the fact that on November 9, 1939, a map in triplicate showing the location of the American Consulate property, as well as other American property in Kunming was sent by the American Embassy at Peking to the Japanese Embassy there for forwarding to the appropriate military authorities. Moreover, as the Japanese authorities were also informed, the premises were marked by three American flags 9 feet by 17 feet.

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Foreign Relations I, p. 710.

Original
DOCUMENT NO. 2200 (15)

Page 1.

Br. No. 146

THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (TOYODA)
TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (CREW)

(TOKYO,) July 25, 1941.

Excerpt.

It is needless to say that I can affirm to Your Excellency that the Japanese Government will strictly observe all the agreements now existing between Japan and France and especially those relating to the integrity of territory and the respect for sovereignty and refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of French Indo-China, and also that Japan has no intention at all of making the southern part of French Indo-China a base of armed advancement against adjoining areas.

• • • • •
Foreign Relations II, pp. 318-319

DOCUMENT NO. 220C (16)

Page 1.

Br. Ex. 147

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ON AUGUST 2, 1941

Excerpt

• • • • •

"The turning over of bases for military operations and of territorial rights under pretext of 'common defense' to a power whose territorial aspirations are apparent, here presents a situation which has a direct bearing upon the vital problem of American security. For reasons which are beyond the scope of any known agreement, France has now decided to permit foreign troops to enter an integral part of its Empire, to occupy bases therein, and to prepare operations within French territory which may be directed against other peoples friendly to the people of France.

• • • • •

Foreign Relations II, p. 320 at
p. 321

Br. Ex. 154

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATIONS

MEMORANDUM PREPARED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(WASHINGTON,) May 19, 1942.

ACCOUNT OF INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, 1941.

Excerpt.

. For example, in his address before the Japanese Diet on January 21, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made clear, in effect, that he sought from the United States realization of the vital concern to Japan of the establishment of an East Asia "co-prosperity sphere", assent to Japan's supremacy in the western Pacific, and cessation of economic restrictions against Japan. He and other Japanese spokesmen were to an increasing extent openly stressing the point that the Tripartite Alliance was the pivot of Japan's foreign policy.

.
p. 325 at
Foreign Relations II, p. 330

EXHIBIT NO.

Doc. No. 343

page 1

"Interrogation of Colonel Kingoro HASHIMOTO

"Date and Time: 18 February 1946, 0930-1130 hours

* * *

"Q. Colonel, suppose you just tell us now the names of those that planned the March incident and the names of those that planned the October incident?

"A. I will start with the March incident. I shall have to think a bit to bring to mind the names. NINOMIYA, who is now dead. SUGIYAMA, who is also dead. KOISO--he is alive. TATEKAWA, deceased. OKAWA, alive. I think Maj Gen NAGATA was involved, but am not sure. Maj IKEDA was somewhat involved. SUZUKI, YAMAKI. SHIGETO was not involved I think. TANABE was not involved. SHIGETO, yes. That is about all.

* * *

"Q. * * * Did General UGAMI know about it?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever talk to him about it?

"A. I did not personally, but some of the others with higher rank did so.

"Q. Who? KOISO?

"A. Some of this group with rank of Major General and above.

"Q. Who? General KOISO? TATEKAWA?

"A. General NINOMIYA, General SUGIYAMA, General KOISO, and General TATEKAWA...

* * *

"Q. The way it stands you admit plotting with General TATEKAWA, General KOISO, General NINOMIYA, General SUGIYAMA, and Dr. OKAWA to bring about the March incident and to bring about the October incident; but you deny any knowledge or complicity in the 2-26 affair?

"A. Yes, that is correct.

"Q. You admit to active participation then in two revolutions, but not three.

"A. Yes."

EXHIBIT NO.

Doc 343

文書類三四三號

天佐時平五郎ノ試問

昭和十九四年二月十八日

午前九時三十分

午後四時三十分

× × ×

問、天佐、アハ今度ハ三月春官及四十月春官ヲ詣
錢少々ハ通ノ氏名ヲ聞カシテ異レマセシカ。
答、三月小竹カラ給メマセウ。其時、氏名ヲ想ヒ
出スノニ一寸考ヘナケレハナリマセシ。二官、
此八ハモウ陸八トナリマシ。修山、此ノ八ハ母館デス。
モ野邊村シマシ。小川、此ノ八ハ母館デス。
三川、亡クヨリマシ。大川ハ守山、永田少
尉モ同姓シテ守山ト呼ビマス。給カテハアリ
マセシ。池田少佐ハ一寸國隸カアリマシタ。
錦市。ヤマアキ/YAMAKI/。木本/NEMOTO/
ハ西山カテカツダト恩セマス。タナブ/TANAB/
ハ孫シテキマサニアシカ。シテト(眞庭)
SHINGEKO/。ハイノ馬飼カアリマジタノ。シ
テ大体全歸テアリマス。

× × ×

Dec 3 45

2.

× × × 子娘六時ハソレニルアシテサ
タノテス u.c.

答、ハイ。

問、アツマハソレニルアシテタク、ハニウムナリ

答、アリベス。

答、弘吉寺カニヨウヤシガコトハアリマセシテシ

問、タ。館上飯石、膳乃万はシテ、テシテシ

答、山ノテハノノ小山ノテハノ。

答、此ノハノノ小山野上氏ニミコトニ語石、

答、五カ月。

問、諸ノテスラノ。小山大將ノテスカノ又用ノテ
ハノ。

答、セホラル二宮、移山六時、小山大將及ヒセ
ラバ又用。

× × ×

問、アハアタタハセホラル又用、小山大將、セホ
ラル二宮、移山六時及ヒセ六川守士
等ト三月三日及ヒ丁目事許テ、越次爲定時シテ
セホラバ記メハ事ニテセ民百二十人六尋併ニ
レタル御城或ヒハ造景園築、合壁スル事ニテ
セガ。

答、ハイ、大通ナアリマハ。

3.

Dec 5 45

日、アハ、アサルヒニウ、算命ニシテ、少加シ
谷、ハイ。

Not used

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

15 January 1946

The attached document is a translation of Japanese legislation, which was translated by the Japanese Government and delivered to the Legal Division, Economic and Scientific Section, who in turn delivered it to this Section.

/s/ James J. Gaine, Jr.

JAMES J. GAINE, JR.
Capt., Inf.